



MONTANA

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

2023 REPORT



Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

M O N T A N A

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

2 0 2 3 R E P O R T

State of Montana

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The Montana Department of Labor & Industry (DLI) gratefully acknowledges all employers who responded to our survey. Without their participation, this report would not have been possible.

Cover Picture - Decision Point, near Loma MT, by Donetta McDowell

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The Occupational Safety and Health Act was passed by Congress in 1970 to “assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.”

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) was established to collect and analyze health and safety statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts to reduce work-related injuries and illnesses across the nation. Data users and employers can use the data collected to identify areas and industries in need of improvement, plan education and evaluation programs, and compare incidence rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses with other firms in the same industry. The Montana Department of Labor & Industry (MTDLI) has collaborated with the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for over 30 years to conduct the annual SOII to provide essential work injury and illness statistics for Montana.

A sample of employers are selected to participate in the survey each year. Under the SOII program, employers are required to keep records of all work-related deaths, any diagnosed occupational illness, and any occupational injury that involves loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or requires medical treatment beyond first aid. These employers are required to maintain an OSHA 300 log and an OSHA 301 supplementary record form to properly record each incident or occurrence in a calendar year. These records must be kept at the worksite for five years and must be available for inspection by USDOL and MTDLI representatives.

Employers with 10 or fewer employees, and employers that conduct business in one of the industries considered low hazard, are generally exempt from recordkeeping requirements, except when selected by BLS for the SOII. In such cases, employers are required to maintain occupational injury and illness records for the survey year and to provide this information to BLS. The OSHA Act specifically excludes small farms (those with fewer than 11 employees) from data collection. Data from the railroad and mining industries are obtained by BLS from the Federal Railway Administration and the Mine Safety and Health Administration and are therefore not part of BLS data collection from employers. Except where required by state law, state and local governments are not required to maintain logs and submit data to the BLS. In these cases, survey participation is voluntary.

Employers must maintain all necessary records for the year they participate in a SOII survey. Employers are provided pre-notification that they were chosen for participation to ensure they keep records for the upcoming year. The data derived from employer records is used only for statistical purposes. This publication is public and may be reproduced when proper citations are included for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Data Management Section at the Montana Department of Labor & Industry.

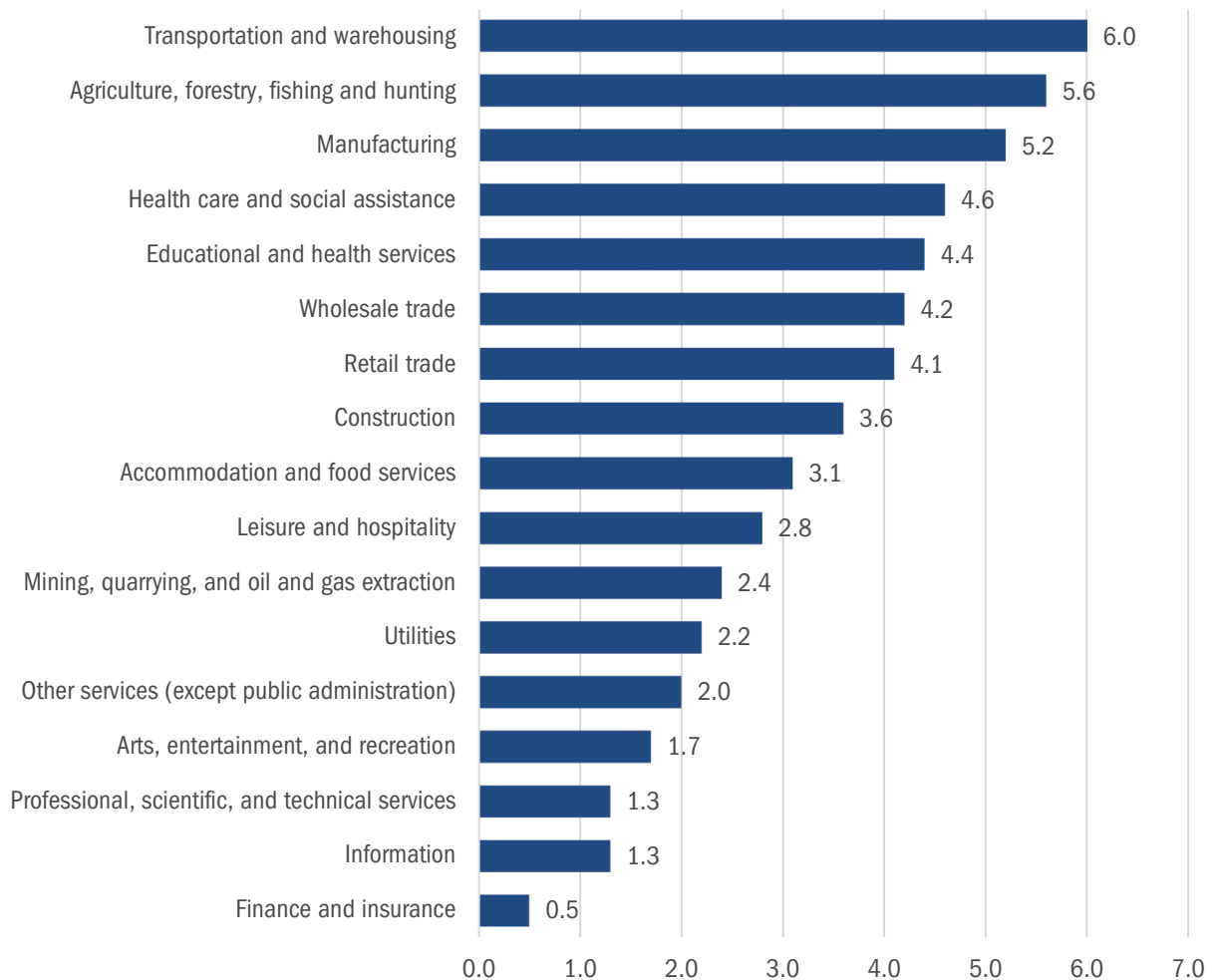
BLS began collecting both Days of Job Transfer or Restriction (DJTR) and Days Away From Work (DAFW) case data from employers in the Reference Year (RY) 2022 SOII. BLS will release biennial (i.e., every other year) Case & Demographics (C&D) estimates. The first biennial release of RY 2021-2022 DJTR and DAFW data was last year. This publication is always available for your convenience at erd.dli.mt.gov/occupational-safety-health-statistics.

In 2023, employees of Montana businesses in all industries experienced a total of 13,600 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This count translates into an overall incidence rate of 3.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The year 2022 experienced 13,800 injuries and illnesses, translating into a rate of 3.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

The industries among the higher 2023 incidence rates per 100 full-time workers were transportation and warehousing with 6.0, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting with 5.6 and manufacturing with 5.2. The industries among the lower incidence rates were finance and insurance with 0.5, and information, and professional, scientific and technical services, each having 1.3.

Below is a graph of nonfatal incidence rates of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers by major industry sector for Montana, 2023.

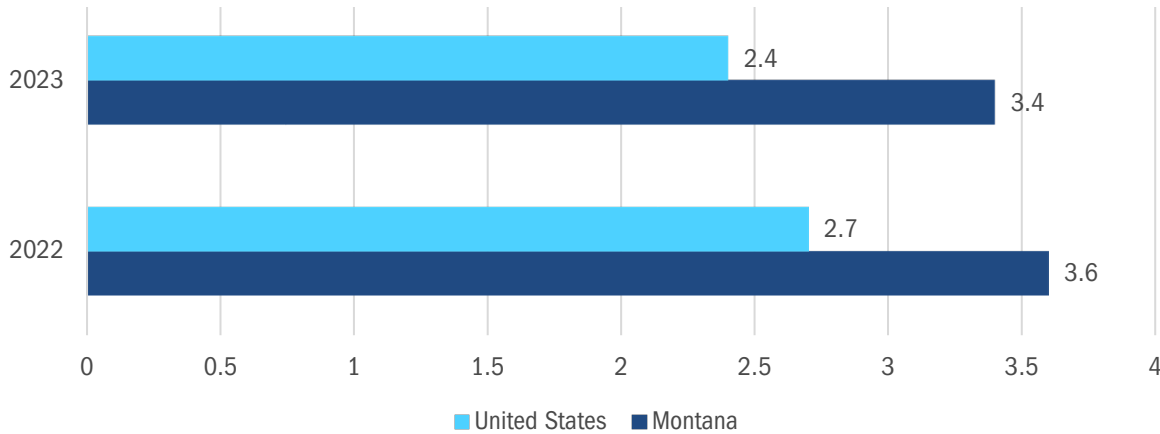
Overall Incidence Rates by Major Industry



Montana consistently has higher rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses than the national average. The national private industry incidence rate for 2023 was 2.4 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, as shown in the below figure.

Private Industry Nonfatal Incidence Rates of Injuries and Illnesses

Montana vs. United States



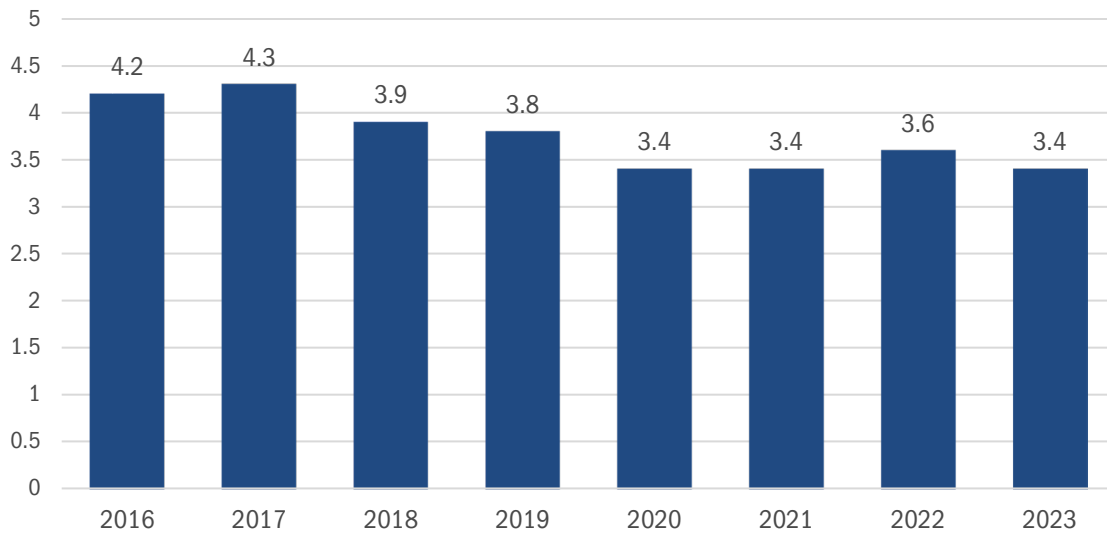
Incidence rates are set for 100 full-time workers. The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$(N/EH) * 200,000$$

- N = Number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost workdays
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent
(Workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Private Industry Nonfatal Incidence Rates of Injuries and Illnesses

By Private Industry, Montana, 2016-2023



Total recordable cases involve days away from work, days of job transfer or days of restricted activity, or both. This indicator is a measure of the injury or illness severity. Using this as a measure of severity, the injuries and illnesses reported in Montana are similar to those reported elsewhere. In Montana private industry 2023, of the 11,500 total recordable cases, 2,100 reported job transfer or restriction cases, with 4,200 reporting at least one day away from work.

	NAICS Sector	Total Recordable Cases	Total DAFW/ DJTR Cases	DAFW Cases	DJTR Cases	Other Recordable
Total All Industries		13,600	7,000	4,700	2,300	6,600
Total Private Industry		11,500	6,300	4,200	2,100	5,200
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	11	200	100	100	*	100
Mining, Quarrying and Extraction	21	200	100	100	*	100
Utilities	22	100	*	*	*	*
Construction	23	1,200	700	400	300	400
Manufacturing	31-33	1,100	600	400	200	500
Wholesale Trade	42	800	500	300	100	300
Retail Trade	44-45	1,900	1,100	800	400	800
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	800	600	400	200	300
Information	51	100	*	*	*	100
Finance and Insurance	52	100	*	*	*	*
Professional, Scientific, Technical	54	400	100	100	*	200
Management of Companies	55	*	*	*	*	*
Educational and Health Services		2,600	1,200	800	400	1,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	2,500	1,200	800	400	1,400
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	71	100	100	*	*	100
Accommodations and Food Services	72	1,100	500	300	200	600
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	300	200	100	*	100
State and Local Government	92	2,000	700	400	200	1,400

DAFW (Days Away From Work) - DJTR (Days Job Transfer or Restriction)

Total Recordable Injuries include those with restricted days, job transfer days, other recordable injuries, and/or lost workdays. Lost workday cases include only those that result in days away from work. Totals include data for industries not shown separately. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

*Data too small to be displayed or didn't meet publication criteria.

Case and Demographic Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses cases involving days away from work, job transfer, or restriction (DART) and are the sum of cases with days away from work (DAFW) and cases involving only days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR). Case and demographic data includes statistics on Occupations, nature, part, source, event and secondary source of the injury, length of service with employer, age, gender, race, time of event, hours worked before incident and day of week accident happened. Data is released biennially and will be updated in the 2024 survey year data release. To see the 2021-2022 data, please visit erd.dli.mt.gov/docs/research/oshs-research/MT-SOII-Report-2022.pdf.

Table | 1

Incidence¹ rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Montana, 2023

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government ⁵		3.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.7
Private industry ⁵		3.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.6
Goods-producing ⁵		4.1	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.7
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}		3.5	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵		5.6	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.1
Animal production and aquaculture ⁵	112	10.8	6.0	3.6	2.4	4.8
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	3.8	2.8	2.5	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁶		2.4	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.8
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.8
Construction		3.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
Construction		3.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
Construction of buildings	236	4.7	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1.9	1.3	--	0.9	0.6
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.5	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.3
Manufacturing		5.2	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.5
Manufacturing		5.2	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.5
Food manufacturing	311	5.8	3.3	2.3	0.9	2.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	3.9	--	--	--	2.6
Wood product manufacturing	321	8.5	4.5	3.6	0.9	4.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6.1	5.3	2.5	2.8	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	5.6	2.5	1.6	0.9	3.1
Service providing		3.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.5
Trade transportation and utilities		4.4	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.7
Wholesale trade		4.2	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.6	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	7.0	4.5	3.1	1.4	2.5

Table | 1 (continued)

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Retail trade		4.1	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.2	1.9	1.5	0.3	1.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.8	5.1	1.7	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.4	3.3	2.5	0.9	2.1
Food and beverage stores	445	5.7	3.5	2.3	1.2	2.2
Gasoline stations	447	3.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.3
General merchandise stores	452	6.5	4.2	2.5	1.6	2.4
Transportation and warehousing ⁶		6.0	4.2	2.8	1.3	1.9
Air transportation	481	20.0	19.2	10.1	9.0	--
Truck transportation	484	3.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	5.0	2.8	2.6	--	--
Warehousing and storage	493	8.0	5.8	--	--	--
Utilities		2.2	0.6	0.6	--	1.6
Information		1.3	--	--	--	1.0
Information		1.3	--	--	--	1.0
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities		--	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.2	--	--	0.3
Professional and business services		2.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.3	0.4	0.3	--	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises		--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		4.4	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.3
Health care and social assistance		4.6	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.5
Leisure and hospitality		2.8	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8
Accommodation and food services		3.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.6
Accommodation	721	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.9
Food services and drinking places	722	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.5
Other services (except public administration)		2.0	1.5	0.9	--	0.5
Other services (except public administration)		2.0	1.5	0.9	--	0.5
Repair and maintenance	811	--	--	--	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.1	0.4	--	--	0.7

Table | 1 (continued)

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other	
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction		
State and local government ⁵	237	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	2.6	
State government ⁵		2.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	
Goods-producing ⁵		3.4	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	
Construction		3.4	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	
Construction		3.4	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	
Heavy and civil engineering construction		3.4	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	
Service providing		2.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	
Educational and health services		611	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.5
Educational services			2.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.5
Educational services			2.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.5
Public administration	922	--	--	--	--	--	
Public administration		1.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	
Justice, public order, and safety activities		1.9	1.3	0.8	--	0.6	
Local government ⁵	611	4.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.5	
Service providing		4.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	3.5	
Educational and health services		611	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.9
Educational services			4.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.9
Educational services			4.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.9
Health care and social assistance			6.7	--	--	--	--
Hospitals		622	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities		623	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		922	5.6	2.5	1.7	0.8	3.1
Public administration			5.6	2.5	1.7	0.8	3.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 200,000 where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine

Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with Montana Department of Labor, Employment Standards Division. October 12, 2023

Table | 2

Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Montana, 2023

Industry Sector ²	All Establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government ³	3.5	2.0	3.3	4.4	4.5	4.0
Private industry ³	3.4	2.0	3.3	4.4	4.8	4.4
Goods producing	4.1	2.7	5.1	4.6	2.5	2.7
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	3.5	--	5.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	5.6	--	10.3	2.0	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	2.4	--	--	2.5	2.4	2.7
Construction	3.6	2.7	3.9	4.5	2.3	--
Manufacturing	5.2	--	7.2	5.2	2.7	--
Service providing	3.3	1.8	2.9	4.4	5.5	4.5
Trade transportation and utilities	4.4	2.8	3.5	5.9	6.8	1.0
Wholesale trade	4.2	3.4	2.5	7.1	--	--
Retail trade	4.1	1.7	3.0	5.9	--	--
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	6.0	--	7.1	5.7	8.5	1.0
Utilities	2.2	--	4.5	--	--	--
Information	1.3	--	--	1.1	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	1.4	--	--	--
Finance and insurance	0.5	--	1.4	--	--	--
Professional and business services	2.1	--	3.0	1.5	1.5	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.3	--	1.8	--	1.5	--
Management of companies and enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	4.4	--	3.6	5.4	5.3	4.5
Educational services	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	4.6	--	4.0	5.7	5.7	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	2.8	--	2.1	3.9	--	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.7	--	1.7	6.2	--	--
Accommodation and food services	3.1	--	2.2	3.6	--	--
Other services (except public administration)	2.0	--	--	5.0	--	--
Other services (except public administration)	2.0	--	--	5.0	--	--
State and local government ³	3.9	--	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.4
State government ³	2.2	--	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.6
Local government ³	4.8	--	4.7	4.7	5.9	4.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

³ Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

Table | 3

Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Montana, 2023

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government ⁴		13.6	7.0	4.7	2.3	6.6
Private industry ⁴		11.5	6.3	4.2	2.1	5.2
Goods-producing ⁴		2.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.1
Natural resources and mining ^{4,5}		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴		0.2	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.1
Animal production and aquaculture ⁴	112	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	(8)	(8)	(8)	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁵		0.2	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.1
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	0.1	0.1	0.1	(8)	(⁸)
Construction		1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Construction		1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Construction of buildings	236	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Residential building construction	2361	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.1	0.1	(8)	--	(8)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.1	0.1	--	(8)	(8)
Specialty trade contractors	238	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing		1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing		1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Food manufacturing	311	0.2	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	(8)	--	--	--	(8)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.2	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	--
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	0.1
Service providing		8.9	4.8	3.3	1.5	4.1
Trade transportation and utilities		3.6	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.4
Wholesale trade		0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	0.3	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Retail trade		1.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	0.3	0.2	0.1	(8)	0.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	(8)	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	0.3	0.2	0.1	(8)	0.1
Food and beverage stores	445	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Gasoline stations	447	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1

Table | 3 (continued)

General merchandise stores	452	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Transportation and warehousing ⁷		0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Air transportation	481	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
Truck transportation	484	0.1	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	(8)	(8)	(8)	--	--
Warehousing and storage	493	(8)	(8)	--	--	--
Utilities		0.1	(8)	(8)	--	(8)
Information		0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Information		0.1	--	--	--	0.1
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities		--	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance		0.1	(8)	--	--	(8)
Professional and business services		0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Management of companies and enterprises		--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		2.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.4
Health care and social assistance		2.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality		1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Other amusement and recreation industries	7139	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Skiing facilities	71392	0.1	(8)	--	(8)	(8)
Accommodation and food services		1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Accommodation	721	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other services (except public administration)		0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Other services (except public administration)		0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Repair and maintenance	811	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance"	8113	--	--	--	--	--
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.1	(8)	--	--	(8)
State and local government ⁴		2.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.4
State government ⁴		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Goods-producing ⁴		0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Construction		0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Construction		0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.1	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)

Table | 3 (continued)

Service providing		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Educational and health services		0.2	0.1	(8)	0.1	0.1
Educational services		0.2	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Educational services	611	0.2	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	0.1	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		0.2	0.1	(8)	(8)	0.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	0.1	(8)	(8)	--	(8)
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	0.1	(8)	(8)	--	(8)
Local government ⁴		1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2
Service providing		1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.2
Educational and health services		0.9	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.8
Educational services		0.9	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.8
Educational services	611	0.9	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.8
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	0.8	0.1	0.1	(8)	0.7
Junior colleges	6112	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		(8)	--	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Public administration		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 200,000 where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with Montana Department of Labor, Employment Standards Division. October 12, 2024

Instructions for Computing Incidence Rates for an Individual Establishment

Incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm may be calculated by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry wide rates from the annual Occupational Injury and Illness Survey. The formula requires: (a) the number of injuries and illnesses; and (b) the total number of actual hours worked by all employees during the reference period. The reference period is usually the calendar year.

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$(N/EH) * 200,000$, where N = number of injuries and or illnesses or lost workdays EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

An employer may compute the incidence rate for injuries only, illnesses only, lost work cases and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses in the numerator with the measure with which the rate is being computed.

Additional questions regarding case rates, their calculation, or use may be answered by contacting the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Employment Standards Division, Data Management Section, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics Program, at (406) 444-3297.